

**INTERNATIONAL SECURITY / MIDDLE EAST UPDATE**  
**July 14 - July 21, 2011**

1. [Secretary Clinton on India: A Vision for 21st Century](#) (07-20-2011)
2. [India, U.S. Share Common Terror Threat, Clinton Says](#) (07-19-2011)
3. [Countering Weapons Proliferation in Libya a Top U.S. Priority](#) (07-19-2011)
4. [Clinton Thanks Greece for Support on Libya, Syria](#) (07-17-2011)
5. [U.S. Recognizes TNC as Libya's "Legitimate Governing Authority"](#) (07-15-2011)
6. [Fact Sheet: U.S. International Cyberdiplomacy Policy](#) (07-14-2011)
7. [U.S. Urges Sudan, South Sudan to Fulfill Peace Agreement](#) (07-14-2011)

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**1. [Secretary Clinton on India: A Vision for 21st Century](#) (07-20-2011)**

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton On India and the United States: A Vision for the 21st Century, Anna Centenary Library, Chennai, India

SECRETARY CLINTON: Well, good afternoon and Vanakkam. I am delighted to be here today. (Applause.) I want to thank Chief Librarian Naresh for welcoming me to this absolutely extraordinarily impressive facility, and for telling us all to the largest public library in India. And I am delighted to finally be here in Chennai. I've been coming to India since the 1990s as my country's first lady, as a senator from New York, and as a Secretary of State in the Obama Administration. But this is the first opportunity to come to this extraordinary coastal city here in the South, and one that means so much to so many in my own country and elsewhere, and to be in Tamil Nadu, who is a state that is one of the most industrialized, globalized, and educated in all of India. So it is – (applause) – it is somehow not surprising that this state would boast this very large library for the use of its citizens. And I know that the librarian has spent some time in my country, and we so pleased to have that among many of the links between us and you.

President Obama made a state visit to India last year. I have been here twice in the last two years. And why, one might ask? Why are we coming to India so often and welcoming Indian officials to Washington as well? It's because we understand that much of the history of the 21st century will be written in Asia, and that much of the future of Asia will be shaped by decisions not only of the Indian Government in New Delhi, but of governments across India, and perhaps, most importantly, by the 1.3 billion people who live in this country.

And we have a great commitment to our government-to-government relations, but we have an even greater commitment to our people-to-people ones. And we view them as absolutely central to the partnership and friendship between our countries. As President Obama told the Indian parliament last year, the relationship between India and the United States will be one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century. How will we define it? How will we work together to inject content into it? What will we do to build trust and confidence and do more that will bring us together?

Well, speaking for the United States, I can tell you that we are, in fact, betting on India's future. We are betting that the opening of India's markets to the world will produce a more prosperous India and a more prosperous South Asia. It will also spill over into Central Asia and beyond into the Asia Pacific region. We are betting that advances in science and technology of all kinds will both enrich Indian lives and advance human knowledge everywhere. And we are betting that India's vibrant, pluralistic democracy will produce measurable results and improvements for your citizens and will inspire others to follow a similar path of openness and tolerance.

Now, we are making this bet not out of some blind faith, but because we have watched the progress of India with great admiration. You have maintained that democratic foundation while focusing on improving lives, particularly on the poorest among you in a way that the United States both recognizes and admires. Yet I know very well it will take time to realize this potential. And I also know, because I hear it from friends and colleagues and I see it from time to time in the Indian press, which is so exciting to read – I never know what I'm going to find when I turn the page of one of your newspapers, and I'm always both delighted and surprised.

But I find that there are those who raise questions about the direction of the relationship between us, and I understand that. It is true that we are different countries with different histories and backgrounds. And we will, from time to time, disagree as any two nations or, frankly, any two friends inevitably will do. But we believe that our differences are far outweighed by our deep and abiding bonds. Our nations are built on the same bedrock beliefs about democracy, pluralism, opportunity, and innovation. We share common interests like stopping terrorism and spurring balanced and broad-based economic growth that goes deeply into our societies.

And that is why our two governments have established a Strategic Dialogue which we announced when I first came as Secretary of State back in 2009 and when Prime Minister Singh visited later that year, and which, of course, we now have held two important sessions of, one in Washington and then this week in New Delhi. I met with a broad array of Indian officials, and I am very pleased to report to you that our work together is producing real results. We have already established a new clean energy research and development center that will be putting out the requests for proposals so we know what it is we can work on together to advance our common goal of clean energy and combat climate change.

We have worked together for the important task of preventing cyber attacks on our respective infrastructures. We are talking about a new bilateral investment treaty that will build on the 20 percent increase in trade we've seen just this last year. And we have watched as trade is increasingly flowing in both directions. We have new initiatives linking students and businesses and communities, and one of my personal favorites is the Passport to India, a program designed to bring more American students to study in India to match the great numbers of Indian students that come to America to study, because we want to create those bonds between our young people and our future leaders. We also consulted on the work we will be doing in the months ahead, strengthening our joint fight against terrorism, boosting our economic ties, completing our civilian-nuclear

partnership, and deepening our defense cooperation. We think this work is very much in the interests of both of our countries and both of our peoples.

But I came to Chennai today to discuss in more depth, publicly, two issues that we discussed in our official meetings in New Delhi. And it really – they both are about India's growing leadership role in the world, because today, India is taking its rightful place in the meeting rooms and conference halls where the world's most consequential questions are debated and decided. And President Obama recognized this when he said that the United States looks forward to a reformed United Nations Security Council that includes India as a permanent member. (Applause.)

So what does – for India and for the United States and for the world, what does this global leadership mean in practical terms? And what does it mean for the relationship between the two of us? Well, for starters, it means that we can work more productively together on today's most complex global challenges. For example, to advance democratic values, the world's oldest democracy and its largest can both support the democratic transitions taking place in the Middle East and North Africa.

India's election commission, widely viewed as the global gold standard for running elections – (applause) – is already sharing best practices with counterparts in other countries, including Egypt and Iraq. To help rebalance the global economy after the recession of 2008 and to spur growth, India and the United States are working together through the G-20 which has become the premier forum for international economic cooperation. To promote clean energy and to seek climate change solutions, this partnership that we have launched will accelerate research and deployment of effective technology, but it will also enable us to work together to make the UN Conference on Climate Change coming up in Durban a success.

India was a very constructive partner to the United States and others at both the conferences in Copenhagen and Cancun, where we're not making enough progress, but we could put some milestones of progress and ongoing processes together to continue our efforts. To curb nuclear proliferation, we are working together with the international community to address shared concerns about provocative actions by countries like Iran. We have called for Iran to meet its international obligations at the IAEA. India has taken steps to ensure that products from your high-tech industry cannot be diverted to that nuclear weapons program. And we work with India, who is currently a nonpermanent member of the Security Council, to persuade Iran's leaders to change course. And to promote sustainable development, the United States is encouraging India to share broadly its expertise in dry field, drought-tolerant agriculture, and to apply other lessons about how to lift millions of people out of extreme poverty.

So in these and many other areas, from democracy to economics, climate change, nonproliferation, development, our interests align and our values converge. A great deal has already been written about our efforts to collaborate on these cross-cutting global challenges, but today, I want to focus on two aspects of our cooperation, where the choices we make in the immediate term will have profound impacts on our security and prosperity in the years ahead. First, our work together in the Asia Pacific, and second, our shared interests in South and Central Asia, because this is a moment when these regional concerns have profound global resonance. And as I discussed them in depth with officials in Delhi yesterday, I'd like to explore them further with you today.

And let me start with the Asia Pacific. There is no better place to discuss India's leadership in the region to its east than here in Chennai. In this port city, looking out at the Bay of Bengal and beyond to the nations of East and Southeast Asia, we are easily reminded of India's historic role in the wider region. For thousands of years, Indian traders have sailed those waters of Southeast Asia

and beyond. Indian culture has left its mark. The temples of Angkor Wat bear the influence of Tamil architecture. The Hindu god Ganesh still stands guard against homes in Indonesia. And today, the stretch of sea from the Indian Ocean through to the Pacific contain the world's most vibrant trade and energy roots linking economies and driving growth.

The United States has always been a Pacific power because of our very great blessing of geography. And India straddling the waters from the Indian to the Pacific Ocean is, with us, a steward of these waterways. We are both deeply invested in shaping the future of the region that they connect. And there are big questions for us to consider. Will this region adopt basic rules of the road or rules of the sea to mobilize strategic and economic cooperation and manage disagreements? Will it build the regional architecture of institutions and arrangements to enforce international norms on security, trade, rule of law, human rights, and accountable governance? Through its Look East policy, India is poised to help lead toward the answers to these questions.

The United States believes that is a very good thing because we believe our vision for the future are very much similar. We both wish we to expand economic ties. The United States is pushing forward on comprehensive trade deals like the Trans-Pacific Partnership and our free trade agreement with South Korea. We are also stepping up our commercial diplomacy and pursuing a robust economic agenda at APEC. India, for its part, has concluded or will soon conclude new bilateral economic partnerships with Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, South Korea, and others. The more our countries trade and invest with each other and with other partners, the more central the Asia Pacific region becomes to global commerce and prosperity, and the more interest we both have in maintaining stability and security. As the stakes grow higher, we should use our shared commitment to make sure that we have maritime security and freedom of navigation. We need to combat piracy together. We have immediate tasks that we must get about determining.

These shared interests give India and the United States is a very strong incentive to make sure that the regional architecture for the Asia Pacific is up to answering the questions and delivering results. President Obama looks forward to joining Prime Minister Singh at the East Asia Summit later in the year this fall in Indonesia. We want to work with India and all of our friends and allies to build the East Asia Summit into the Asia Pacific's premier forum for dealing with political and security issues. We want to use it to help set our priorities and lay out a vision for other regional institutions. At this year's upcoming summit, the United States intends to collaborate with India and others to help advance an East Asia Summit agenda that draws on our two countries' unique capacities. And high on this list should be maritime security, including developing multilateral mechanisms of cooperation. The East Asia Summit should also focus on disaster readiness, response, and relief, and nonproliferation, including working toward a denuclearized Korean Peninsula.

Now, later this week, Foreign Minister Krishna and I will attend the ASEAN Regional Forum, and we will there be working in conjunction with ASEAN partners and others, and we will soon inaugurate a trilateral U.S.-India-Japan dialogue. America's treaty alliances with Japan has long been a cornerstone of security in East Asia, and as a fellow democracy with us and India, we believe enhanced cooperation will be beneficial. We are also committed to a strong, constructive relationship among India, the United States, and China. Now, we know this will not always be easy. There are important matters on which we all disagree, one with the other. But we do have significant areas of common interest. We could begin by focusing on violent extremism, which threatens people on all – in all of our countries. Ultimately, if we want to address, manage, or solve some of the most pressing issues of the 21st century, India, China, and the United States will have to coordinate our efforts.

As India takes on a larger role throughout the Asia Pacific, it does have increasing responsibilities, including the duty to speak out against violations of universal human rights. For example, we recognize that India has important strategic interests in maintaining a peaceful border and strong economic ties with Burma. But the Burmese Government's treatment of its own people continues to be deplorable. So it was a signal moment when Foreign Secretary Rao met with Aung San Suu Kyi last month. And I hope New Delhi will continue to encourage the Burmese Government to engage in dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi and also to release other political prisoners.

In all of these areas, India's leadership will help to shape positively the future of the Asia Pacific. That's why the United States supports India's Look East policy, and we encourage India not just to look east, but to engage East and act East as well, because after all, India, like the United States, where we look to the Atlantic and to the Pacific, India also looks both east and west. And its leadership in South and Central Asia is critically important. For example, India's diverse democratic system in which people of all faiths and backgrounds participate equally can serve as a model for Sri Lanka as it pursues political reconciliation. Here in Chennai, we can see how much a society can achieve when all citizens fully are participating in the political and economic life of their country. Every citizen of Sri Lanka deserves the same hope and opportunity for a better future. (Applause.)

India also has a great commitment to improving relations with Bangladesh, and that is important because regional solutions will be necessary on energy shortages, water-sharing, and the fight against terrorists. And in Nepal, as the latest deadline for concluding the peace process and promulgating a new constitution approaches, Indian support for that process is critical. And in the Maldives, India is providing important economic assistance and partnerships to improve ports and other infrastructure. Looking north, in Central Asian states like Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, India has forged new partnerships on energy, agriculture, cyber security, and other areas, because India and the United States share an interest in helping the people of this entire region build strong democratic societies and market economies, and to resolve long-festering conflicts. And of course, the conflict in Afghanistan continues to be a major challenge for us both.

I want to be very clear. The United States is committed to Afghanistan and to the region. We will be there. Yes, we are beginning to withdraw combat troops and transfer responsibility for security to the Afghan people, a process that will be completed in 2014, but drawing down our troops is not the same as leaving or disengaging. We and the Afghans are making progress on a new strategic partnership declaration that will define our relationship after 2014. And through that partnership, we will continue to assist the Afghan army and police and the Afghan Government. And we will do everything we can to help the Afghan people rebuild after decades of war.

At the same time, we are pursuing an active diplomatic effort with all the countries in the region toward two goals: First, a responsible political solution in Afghanistan, and second, stronger economic ties through South and Central Asia so that goods, capital, and people can flow more easily across borders. Representatives from Afghanistan and all their neighbors will have the chance to discuss this vision at a summit hosted by Turkey this November, and they will discuss it again with the rest of the international community at the Bonn conference in December.

How do we get from where we are to where we and especially the Afghan people need to end up? In February, I gave a speech at the Asia Society in New York explaining our support for Afghan-led efforts to reach a political solution to end the insurgency and to chart a more secure, prosperous, and peaceful future. As we have said many times, there are unambiguous redlines for reconciliation with insurgents. India has pioneered some of this work over years of effort in bringing people into the political system and taking them out of the forest or out of insurgencies.



Number one, people must renounce violence. Number two, the Taliban must abandon their alliance with al-Qaida. And number three, anyone wishing to reconcile must agree to abide by the laws and constitution of Afghanistan. Now, these are necessary outcomes of any negotiation. And let me say a special word about the last point. Any potential for peace will be subverted if women and ethnic minorities are marginalized or silenced. What we have learned in the 20th century that we must apply in the 21st century is that you cannot deny women and minorities, whether they be religious minorities or ethnic minorities or tribal or any other minority – you cannot deny your own people the chance to be full citizens in their own country.

And so when we look at what will happen in Afghanistan, the United States will not abandon our values or support a political process that undoes the progress that has been made in the past decade. Reconciliation, achieving it, and maintaining it, will depend on the participation of all of Afghanistan's neighbors, including both Pakistan and India. We all need to be working together. Whether we live in Kabul or Islamabad, New Delhi, or Washington, we have to be committed to a common vision of a stable, independent, Afghanistan rid of the insurgency and a region free from al-Qaida.

In Kabul earlier this year, Prime Minister Singh reaffirmed India's commitment to the Afghan-led reconciliation. And the Indian Government reinforced that commitment last month by supporting a United Nations Security Council resolution that cleared the way for lifting sanctions on insurgents who do reconcile. At the same time, India has rightly expressed concerns about outside interference in the reconciliation process, and we agree with those concerns and are consulting closely with India about that.

We will continue to encourage New Delhi's constructive role. For example, in advocating based on India's own experience that reconciliation, beginning at the very start of the process, must include representatives from a range of political parties and ethnic groups. We also believe Pakistan has an essential role and legitimate interest in this process, and those interests must be respected and addressed. We welcomed Pakistan's decision to participate in a joint peace commission with Afghanistan and in what we call the core group of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the United States to manage the withdrawal. Achieving lasting peace and security in the region will require a stable, democratic, prosperous Pakistan free from violent extremism. That's in everyone's interest, because Americans, Indians, Pakistanis, and Afghans have all suffered at the hands of violent extremists, and none of us should tolerate a safe haven for terrorists anywhere.

So we look to the Pakistani Government to press insurgents to join the reconciliation process, to prevent Pakistani territory from being used for attacks that destabilize Afghanistan or India and to deny al-Qaida the space to regroup and plan new violence. And beyond India and Pakistan, all of Afghanistan's other neighbors – Russia, Iran, China, the Central Asian states should recommit themselves to the goal of a stable and independent Afghanistan. That means they too must support reconciliation and respect Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity. That is a pledge that all the countries of the region made nearly a decade ago when they signed the Declaration on Good-Neighbourly Relations. The time has come to operationalize that agreement and to create mechanisms that ensure nations will live up to their commitments, and the United States will invest the considerable diplomatic effort needed to help build such support for those outcomes.

This diplomatic and political effort is the first element of our approach, but it will only succeed if it is paired with a strategy to increase economic ties that connect all the countries of the region. Because while many countries, including India, have given generous assistance to Afghanistan, no country, including my own, can afford to provide aid forever. We have to get an economy going.

We have to have trade and investment coming. And the Afghan people themselves do not want receive aid forever. An Afghanistan firmly embedded in the economic life of a thriving South and Central Asia would be able to attract new sources of foreign investment and connect to markets abroad, including hundreds of millions of potential new customers in India. And increasing trade across the region would open up new sources of raw material, energy, and agricultural products, creating more jobs in India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

But we have a long way to go before we could ever realize that in today's world, because today, an Indian entrepreneur in Chennai who wishes to ship her products to a customer in Kazakhstan has to send them either through China or Iran, thousands of miles out of the way. An Indian business must import cement from Southeast Asia instead of from the flourishing cement industry next door in Pakistan. A traveler going between India and Pakistan not only has a difficult time getting a visa; he also often has to be routed through airports a thousand miles away just to get across the border. Now, we have no illusion about how difficult it will be to overcome the longstanding distrust that holds back economic cooperation, but we also are absolutely convinced this is very much in India's interest, Pakistan's interest, Afghanistan's, and other nations as well.

Historically, the nations of South and Central Asia were connected to each other and the rest of the continent by a sprawling trading network called the Silk Road. Indian merchants used to trade spices, gems, and textiles, along with ideas and culture, everywhere from the Great Wall of China to the banks of the Bosphorus. Let's work together to create a new Silk Road. Not a single thoroughfare like its namesake, but an international web and network of economic and transit connections. That means building more rail lines, highways, energy infrastructure, like the proposed pipeline to run from Turkmenistan, through Afghanistan, through Pakistan into India. It means upgrading the facilities at border crossings, such as India and Pakistan are now doing at Waga. And it certainly means removing the bureaucratic barriers and other impediments to the free flow of goods and people. It means casting aside the outdated trade policies that we all still are living with and adopting new rules for the 21st century.

I was very encouraged by the reports of the resumption of discussions between India and Pakistan, the meeting between Prime Ministers Singh and Gillani at Mohali, and the forward-looking roadmap produced by the Indian and Pakistani commerce secretaries in April are very important steps. The upcoming meeting of Indian and Pakistani foreign ministers is another chance to make tangible progress. And I was pleased to see Afghanistan and Pakistan commit to implement fully their transit trade agreement. This is an agreement that Afghanistan and Pakistan started negotiating together in 1961. All these years later, they have finally signed it. And we want to see trade begin to move across that border, and then we want to see that trade expanded into Central Asia and India – two-way trade, multiple paths for trade.

Because someday, that entrepreneur here in Chennai should be able to put her products on a track – on a truck or a train that travels unimpeded, quickly, and cheaply through Pakistan, through Afghanistan, to the doorstep of her customer in Kazakhstan. A Pakistani businessman should be able to open a branch in Bangalore. An Afghan farmer should be able to sell pomegranates in Islamabad before he drives on to New Delhi. Or as Prime Minister Singh put it so beautifully, “I dream of a day, while retaining our respective identities, one can have breakfast in Amritsar, lunch in Lahore, and dinner in Kabul. That is how my forefathers lived. That is how I want our grandchildren to live.” (Applause.)

I couldn't agree more, and neither could you. Now it is just as important as applauding to support the work that must be done to realize that dream. When I look at the potential of the people in this region, I am absolutely convinced you can out-compete, outgrow, out-prosper anybody in the

world. But that's why the barriers must come down. When Indian Americans used to come to the United States, their hard work and their success was such a symbol of what was possible. Today, there's migration back from the United States to India, because the opportunity society has arrived here. Pakistani Americans, Afghan Americans, they still come to the United States seeking opportunity. They too deserve an opportunity society. And in order to that, we have to move beyond the past into a present filled with possibility and then to make a future that delivers.

In what I've discussed today, India's growing role in the Asia Pacific and in South and Central Asia, I do so because I think this is the only way forward. Yes, it is ambitious agenda, but we can afford to be ambitious, because when we in the United States and particularly in the Obama Administration look at India, we see, as President Obama said, a nation that is not simply emerging, but has emerged, and a nation with whom we share so many bonds, and one that will be a leader globally in shaping the future we will all inherit.

Now of course, both of our nations being democracies are dealing with challenges that have to be met and require immediate attention. But great nations can do more than one thing at a time. In fact, we can do many things at once by enlisting the powerful participation of our own people – Indian and American businesses, Indian and American academics, Indian and American entrepreneurs, inventors, students. In a democracy, we are all helping to shape our future. That is what sets us apart from other systems and other nations. I mean, it does look a little messier from time to time, but it is the most sustainable way human beings have found to organize themselves, and that's what we must do.

For both America and India, the threats, the perils, the problems are discussed endlessly. Turn on the television, pick up the paper, go on the internet. But I see a much brighter picture because I think there isn't anything we cannot do, and I believe in India's future. This is not, therefore, a time when any of us can afford to look inward at the expense of looking outward. This is a time to seize the opportunities of the 21st century, and it is a time to lead. So I come to Chennai as an admirer of what India has accomplished, someone who, in just the course of the last 18 years, has seen the changes firsthand. There are great forces at work, but there is nothing preordained or inevitable about the future of your country or mine.

Generations before us fought to give us a democracy, fought to build our institutions, fought to overcome the inherent problems of pluralism and diversity, fought to make good the values that we know are essential to the systems that we have built. And now, it is our turn, and it is particularly the turn of the young people who are here today. For each of us to make our contribution, for each of us to work in every way we can not only for our own personal betterment – although that comes in an open society like yours and mine – but to work for the common good, to work for our nation, and to work for a world that is worthy of our dreams. So let us commit to do so. Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

[Fact Sheet: U.S.-India Security Partnership for the 21st Century](#) (07-19-2011)

[U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue Joint Statement](#) (07-19-2011)

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## **[2. India, U.S. Share Common Terror Threat, Clinton Says \(07-19-2011\)](#)**

By Stephen Kaufman, Staff Writer

Washington — India and the United States are committed to strengthening their counterterrorism cooperation in what Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton says is “a mutually cooperative and essential operational relationship” against a shared threat.



Speaking with Indian Foreign Minister S.M. Krishna in New Delhi July 19, Clinton said counterterrorism and homeland security were emphasized at the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue, held earlier in the day. The meeting occurred less than a week after three bombs killed 20 people and wounded nearly 130 in Mumbai on July 13. Clinton was making her second visit to India as secretary; she will also visit Chennai during her trip, a first for a sitting U.S. secretary of state.

Clinton expressed U.S. condolences over the Mumbai attacks and pledged support for “your fight, which is also our fight, against terrorism and violent extremism.”

Both governments plan to increase their sharing of intelligence and information, as well as operational planning, investigative assistance and advanced technology. The secretary said the increased cooperation will have “a tremendously beneficial impact for both of us, because a lot of the terrorist networks that threaten you also threaten us.”

“This is a mutually cooperative and essential operational relationship,” Clinton said.

The secretary said India’s neighbor Pakistan is a “key ally” against terrorism, but she urged Islamabad to eliminate terrorist safe havens on its territory and bring the perpetrators of the 2008 terrorist attacks in Mumbai to justice.

Both the United States and Pakistan need to mutually recognize that a safe haven for terrorists cannot be tolerated anywhere, and “when we know the location of terrorists whose intentions are clear, we need to work together in order to prevent those terrorists from taking innocent lives and threatening institutions of the state,” she said.

Clinton said she is encouraged that India and Pakistan are engaged in a dialogue aimed at improving their relationship and resolving areas of conflict.

The United States wants to “encourage both sides to build more confidence between them and work to implement the kinds of steps that will demonstrate the improved atmosphere that is so necessary for us to deal with the underlying problem of terrorism,” she said.

On trade, Clinton said the United States and India have made a lot of progress, with an increase of 30 percent in bilateral trade during 2010. But she said India and the United States “can take further steps to reduce barriers, open our markets and encourage new business partnerships.”

Doing so will “create jobs and opportunity for millions of our people while strengthening both of our nations’ economic competitiveness,” she said.

India and the United States have worked intensively to strengthen their relationship since the beginning of the Obama administration and are now “building habits of cooperation and bonds of trust, and ... standing on a firm foundation,” Clinton said.

“We believe that we can do even more work to ensure that this important dialogue leads to concrete and coordinated steps that will produce measurable progress for the well-being and betterment of the Indian and American people,” she said.

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### **3. Countering Weapons Proliferation in Libya a Top U.S. Priority (07-19-2011)**

By MacKenzie C. Babb  
Staff Writer

Washington — Countering the proliferation in Libya of small arms and light weapons, including surface-to-air missiles, is a top U.S. national security priority, according to the State Department.

“The United States is actively engaged in international efforts to address security and humanitarian challenges from conventional weapons proliferation in Libya,” a State Department spokesman said July 18.

He said that in the current conflict arms storage depots have been left unsecured, arms and weapons such as “man-portable air defense systems” (MANPADS) have been looted, and the Libyan countryside is “littered with abandoned munitions, unexploded ordnance and land mines.”

Libya has faced widespread civil strife since a nonviolent February protest against the government was met with violent reprisals by longtime dictator Muammar Qadhafi. The international community responded quickly to stem the violence and assist the Libyan people, and on July 15 the United States and its allies recognized Libya’s Transitional National Council (TNC) as the country’s legitimate interim authority. This gives the group access to national funds held outside Libya and provides a major boost to government opponents’ campaign to depose Qadhafi.

The United States has pledged continued support for the country. The State Department says it has allocated \$1.5 million from existing resources to two nongovernmental organizations, the Mines Advisory Group and the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action, to recruit and train local explosive ordnance disposal teams across Libya. The department has requested additional funding to extend projects through mid-2012, the spokesman said. He added that the United States is working with other governments and organizations, as well as the TNC, to support U.N. efforts to coordinate weapons-destruction activities.

The spokesman said that since 2003 U.S. cooperation with countries around the globe has led to the destruction of more than 32,500 excess, loosely secured, illicitly held or otherwise at-risk MANPADS in more than 30 countries. He also said the United States is the world’s leading provider of funding and support for conventional weapons destruction, having provided nearly \$2 billion for clearance of unexploded munitions and land mines and to secure and dispose of excess or at-risk weaponry across 81 countries since 1993.

The State Department is leading an interagency partnership with the Defense Department, Homeland Security and other government agencies to address the threat of weapons proliferation in Libya.

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### **4. Clinton Thanks Greece for Support on Libya, Syria (07-17-2011)**

By Charlene Porter  
Staff Writer

Washington — Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton expressed her gratitude to Greece July 17 for its work with the United States toward transitions to more democratic systems in Syria and Libya.

On her second-nation stop in a 12-day journey to Europe and Asia, Clinton [made the remarks during a joint press availability](#) with Greek Foreign Minister Stavros Lambrinidis.

“We will work together as part of the international community to support a vision for a Syria with representative government, respect for civil liberties, equal protection for all citizens under the law,” Clinton said. She also thanked Greece for speaking out against the attacks on the Damascus embassies of the United States and France.

Regarding Libya, Clinton said she is grateful for Greece’s willingness to host coalition military assets at Souda Bay and other sites close to Libya where government opponents are attempting to depose longtime dictator Muammar Qadhafi. The United States and allies on July 15 [recognized the Transitional National Council](#) as the legitimate interim authority in Libya, giving the group access to Libyan national funds held outside the country, a major boost to its campaign.

Greece’s troubled economic situation was also a significant issue in meetings between the U.S. and Greek officials. The government of Prime Minister George Papandreou has made unpopular decisions to restore financial stability in the country, and Clinton praised the action. “We know these were not easy decisions. They were acts of leadership. And those acts of leadership will help to build a better economic future.” she said.

She pledged the ongoing support of the United States in an economic reform process that will be slow and difficult, but expressed her “faith in the resilience of the Greek people.”

Pressed by reporters about whether Greece’s fiscal difficulties have highlighted disunity and perhaps even dissolution in the European Union, Lambrinidis argued that the opposite is true. European solidarity and optimism about economic growth, he said, rest on “our immense economic power when we all stand together, more than 500 million people in 27 countries.”

Secretary Clinton affirmed Lambrinidis’ view, emphasizing that Greece has the “firm and steadfast” support of the United States. She also made note of the natural alliance between the two countries because of the significant U.S. population of Greek heritage.

Another highlight of Clinton’s trip to Athens was a signing ceremony for [an agreement designed to impose import restrictions on Greek](#) cultural artifacts brought into the United States. The accord will require that a traveler produce documentation for import into the United States of artifacts from the Upper Paleolithic through Late Byzantine periods.

Clinton and Lambrinidis signed the document in a ceremony featuring two iconic Greek structures — the Acropolis and the Parthenon — as a backdrop. The agreement resulted from a request by the Greek government for help in protecting its prized artifacts.

Clinton came to [Greece directly from Turkey](#) where she discussed many of the same issues: unrest in Libya and Syria; and economic and political issues. In Turkey, she said the United States and Turkey share a long-standing belief in democratic values, which is the foundation of current relations. “The United States welcomes Turkey’s rise as an economic power, as a leader in the region and beyond, and as a valued ally on the most pressing global challenges,” she said.

Clinton’s trip continues with stops in India, Indonesia and China, where she will engage with government officials and private citizens on a range of issues.

## **5. U.S. Recognizes TNC as Libya's "Legitimate Governing Authority" (07-15-2011)**

By Stephen Kaufman  
Staff Writer

Washington — Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced that the United States will recognize the Transitional National Council (TNC) as “the legitimate governing authority for Libya” and expects that the move will help the TNC obtain more funding as it struggles against Muammar Qadhafi’s regime and makes plans for the country’s political transition.

Speaking in Istanbul July 15, Clinton said that pending the creation of an interim authority, “the United States will recognize the TNC as the legitimate governing authority for Libya, and we will deal with it on that basis.”

“In contrast, the United States views the Qadhafi regime as no longer having legitimate authority in Libya,” she added.

The secretary joined representatives of more than 30 countries, the TNC, the Arab League, the African Union, NATO, the European Union, the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Organization of the Islamic Conference for a meeting of the Libya Contact Group, which is trying to support the TNC while increasing pressure on Qadhafi to relinquish power.

Clinton said that following the resolution of some legal issues, U.S. recognition of the TNC will enable it to access “additional sources of funding,” and U.S. officials “will be consulting with the TNC and our international partners in the most effective and appropriate method of doing this.”

In response to the Qadhafi regime’s violence against Libyan civilians, the Obama administration froze assets of the Libyan government beginning February 25, and the U.S. Treasury Department says it has seized approximately \$30 billion from Libya’s leaders.

Clinton welcomed the direct financial support that countries have been providing to the TNC, as well as their contributions to the temporary financial mechanism that has been established to facilitate financial contributions and other in-kind assistance to the TNC.

State Department deputy spokesman Mark Toner said July 15 that the TNC needs funding “to exist as a de facto government,” including paying bills and handling operational and security costs.

“We recognize them as the legitimate government of Libya. And so as such, we’re going to take steps to make sure that they’re able to carry out their functions,” Toner said.

A State Department official who asked not to be identified said July 14 that the United States has also been providing nonlethal assistance to the TNC through the Libyan Information Exchange Mechanism (LIEM) in Benghazi. The LIEM is coordinating assistance and provides “a mechanism to help make sure we’re matching what the TNC needs with what we are able to provide,” the official said.

According to Secretary Clinton's prepared remarks at the Libya Contact Group meeting, the U.S. decision to recognize the TNC comes after the group provided assurances that it will pursue a process of democratic reform that is geographically and politically inclusive in the aftermath of the Qadhafi regime. It also pledged to uphold Libya's international obligations, and to disburse funds in a transparent manner to address the humanitarian and other needs of the Libyan people, she said.

"The United States appreciates these assurances from the TNC, which reinforce our confidence that it is the appropriate interlocutor for us in dealing with Libya's present and addressing Libya's future," Clinton said. She added that the United States "will help the TNC sustain its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya, and we will look to it to remain steadfast in its commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The secretary said that as Qadhafi continues to hold power and orders attacks on his people, his isolation will deepen and he will pay increased costs as his command centers and weapons are targeted by the international coalition.

"Qadhafi and those around him know what is required. The terms of a cease-fire are clear," Clinton said. "Qadhafi must stop attacks or the threat of attacks, remove his troops from all of the places they have forcibly entered and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance."

[Secretary Clinton on Progress in Libya and Discussions on Syria](#) (07-15-2011)

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## **6. [Fact Sheet: U.S. International Cyberdiplomacy Policy](#) (07-14-2011)**

International Cyber Diplomacy: Promoting Openness, Security and Prosperity in a Networked World

"We seek to maximize the Internet's tremendous capacity to accelerate human progress, while sharpening our response and our tools to deal with the threats...that are part of cyberspace." — Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton

President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton have identified cyber issues as a key priority of American foreign policy. The President issued a National Cyberspace Policy Review in 2009. In May 2011, the Administration released an International Strategy for Cyberspace, which lays out our foreign policy priorities regarding cyberspace. Secretary Clinton has described these priorities as "a new foreign policy imperative for which the State Department has been exercising and will continue to have a leading role."

### **The United States' International Cyber Policy Priorities**

- Promote innovative, open markets
- Enhance security, reliability, and resilience of global networks
- Extend law enforcement collaboration and the rule of law
- Prepare for 21st century security challenges



- Promote effective and inclusive Internet governance structures
- Build capacity, security, and prosperity through international development
- Support fundamental freedoms and privacy

## **Vision for the Future**

As detailed in the International Strategy for Cyberspace, the United States seeks a cyberspace environment that rewards innovation; empowers individuals; strengthens communities; builds better governments; expands accountability; safeguards human rights and fundamental freedoms; enhances personal privacy; and strengthens national and international security. As Secretary Clinton has said, building a global consensus around this vision will take “patient, persistent and creative diplomacy.”

## **Cyber Diplomacy**

The Department of State’s “cyber diplomacy” encompasses a wide range of U.S. interests in cyberspace. These include not only cyber security and Internet freedom, but also Internet governance, military uses of the Internet, innovation, and economic growth. Cyberspace has also become a foreign policy issue in multilateral fora, in our bilateral relationships, and in our relationships with industry and civil society.

## **What the State Department Is Doing**

In partnership with other countries, the State Department is leading the U.S. Government’s efforts to build consensus around international norms of state behavior in cyberspace. To more effectively advance the full range of U.S. interests in cyberspace, Secretary Clinton established the Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues in February 2011. The office’s responsibilities include bringing together the many elements in the State Department working on cyber issues; coordinating the Department’s global diplomatic activities on cyber issues; advising the Secretary on cyber issues and engagements; and serving as a liaison to public and private entities on cyber issues.

## **Secretary Clinton and Cyber Policy**

Secretary Clinton is a leading voice in international cyber policy. Under her leadership, the State Department is integrating cyber issues into programming across the board, from our cooperation with other nations to stop criminal cartels to our economic diplomacy to our support for women and girls worldwide. The Department is sponsoring capacity-building efforts to help more countries play a role in the development of the Internet. It is supporting the efforts of human rights and democracy activists to ensure they have access to an open Internet. And it has created a 21st century statecraft agenda to harness new technologies to achieve our diplomatic and development goals.

For more information, go to [www.state.gov/cyber](http://www.state.gov/cyber) .

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## **7. U.S. Urges Sudan, South Sudan to Fulfill Peace Agreement (07-14-2011)**

By Stephen Kaufman  
Staff Writer

Washington — President Obama's top envoy for Sudan urged the governments of Sudan and newly independent South Sudan to "rekindle the spirit of cooperation" to resolve the outstanding issues that stand in the way of their fulfilling the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). U.S. Special Envoy for Sudan Princeton Lyman also called for an interim agreement by the end of July on the sharing of oil revenues if a final agreement is not reached.

Testifying before the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations July 14, Lyman told lawmakers that leaders in both countries have demonstrated over the past year "their capacity to work together on the major task of separation and to overcome great odds in their search for peaceful completion of the CPA."

But, he added, the same period has also seen armed clashes along their border, a crisis in Abyei, and fighting currently under way in the northern state of Southern Kordofan. In addition to an end to the fighting, the complete fulfillment of the CPA requires agreements on the sharing of oil resources, transitional financial arrangements and on citizenship and citizens' rights in both countries.

"The situation remains fraught with serious threats to peace," Lyman said.

Both countries are dependent on oil revenues, and the ambassador said negotiations will need to move quickly to determine how oil will be marketed and sold, and the extent to which Sudan's share of the income would be reduced.

"It is imperative that if there is no final resolution of oil revenue distribution, there must be an interim agreement by the end of July," Lyman said. "Each side has claimed it is ready to shut down the oil flow if there is no agreement, positions that if acted upon would only hurt both sides and above all the people of all Sudan. Thus, this issue demands action very soon."

He also called for both sides to implement their June 20 agreement on Abyei and urged a cease-fire in Southern Kordofan. Lyman also called for actions to allow humanitarian relief to reach the population.

Lyman also said the lingering conflict in Southern Kordofan raises "very fundamental issues" for both sides. The government in Khartoum needs to determine if it will recognize diversity and allow a decentralization of authority, or will instead try to "force these issues," he said.

He said Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) fighters in South Kordofan are "not prepared to be disarmed or have their forces integrated into a single Sudanese army until they know these political issues are being addressed." But at the same time, the Sudanese government does not support the idea of having two armies in one country and wants to proceed with disarmament as a first step, he said.

"That's not tenable," Lyman said. "That's why the agreement that they signed to deal with the political issues as well as the security issues was so critical, and we've got to get back to that agreement and to get those talks under way. Otherwise, we're not going to get either side to agree to a cessation of hostilities and be able to open up the door to humanitarian aid."

The committee chairman, Senator John Kerry, pointed out that Sudan was the first government to recognize South Sudan as an independent state on July 9, and said that action “suggests hope for the relationship between North and South,” as well as hope for an improved relationship between Sudan and the United States.

“Two nations emerged on July 9th: the newly independent South and a greatly changed North,” Kerry said. “Both of these nations are fragile, and they will remain that way until they reach an agreement that allows them to live separately but work together.”

Despite their history of conflict, the two nations “share traditions of migration that must be respected; they share trade routes that need to be re-opened; and they share a mutual interest in not merely avoiding a return to all-out war, but in crafting a lasting and genuine peace,” Kerry said.

The United States has stood with the peoples of Sudan, helping to broker the CPA and providing billions of dollars in humanitarian assistance, Kerry said, and it “must remain involved until there is lasting peace in the region.”

Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Johnnie Carson said people in both countries have historical, geographical and economic ties, as well as a shared interest in the need to resolve their outstanding issues as soon as possible.

“The fate of Sudan and the fate of South Sudan are intertwined and will remain so for many years into the future,” Carson said July 14 at the U.S. Institute of Peace. “South Sudan and Sudan face serious challenges as they move ahead. South Sudan has achieved its independence but it has not yet secured its future,” he said.

Carson warned that allowing disputes to linger for too long could destabilize the future relationship of Sudan and South Sudan and “lead to tensions and potentially renewed conflict.”

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